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GENERAL NOTES.

An Egg of the Great Auk.—Mr. Symington Grieve of Edinburgh, in a recent letter to Capt. J. W. Collins, announces the discovery of one more egg of the Great Auk, "this time in a museum kept in the tower of an English parish church. The egg was labeled 'Penguin,' and the owner of the museum was under the impression that it was the egg of one of the Penguins of the southern hemisphere, until in reading an article in one of the magazines he observed that the Great Auk also was known as the Penguin in the American localities that were frequented by the bird. He had the egg examined by experts who pronounced it undoubtedly an egg of *Alca impennis*. From all that can be discovered of its history it appears in all probability to have come from Newfoundland."—FREDERIC A. LUCAS, *Washington, D. C.*

Wintering of the Canvasback in Arizona.—The winter resorts of this Duck along the Atlantic coast appear to be much more accurately determined than those of either the interior or the west coast of our country. It may be worth recording that the Duck is extremely abundant on various water-courses in Arizona during the winter. A party of my friends who went duck-shooting in January on one of the tributaries of the Rio Verde, not far from Fort Whipple, saw "thousands" of Canvasbacks, and killed about a hundred. Few ducks of any other species were noticed. The market in Prescott has been supplied with Canvasbacks all through the winter, together with various other Ducks, among which I have noticed Green-winged Teal, Sprigtail, Widgeon, Shovelers, Mallards, Gadwalls, and Scaup. A few Swans and Geese also have been brought in, together with many thousands of Gambel's Quail. The latter, the most characteristic game bird of Arizona, still abounds in the immediate vicinity of Prescott, and is taken with comparative ease when the snow is on the ground, though under ordinary circumstances they are among the most difficult of all birds to shoot on the wing with any hope of making a large bag. Their habits in this respect have not improved since I described them in 'The Ibis' about twenty-five years ago.—ELLIOTT COUES, *Fort Whipple, Arizona.*

The Pacific Eider in Kansas.—I desire to announce the capture of a young male of the Pacific Eider (*Somateria v-nigra*). This specimen was killed by A. L. Weidman, a hunter, about six miles from Lawrence along the Kansas River. I think this is the first instance of the capture of this species in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. The measurements of the specimen are as follows: length, 25.50 inches; extent of wings, 41.00; wing, 11.75; tail, 4.75; culmen, 1.80; tarsus, 2.35; middle toe and claw, 3.25.—F. H. SNOW, *Lawrence, Kansas.*

Anas carolinensis and Gallinago delicata in Winter.— Mr. John B. Rodgers brought into the Quincy Market, Boston, Mass., on February 2, 1892, one Green-winged Teal, and four Wilson's Snipe, which he had shot at West Barnstable, Cape Cod, Mass., probably a day or so before. Both the Teal and the Snipe were very fat.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

The Migration of Charadrius dominicus in Massachusetts in 1891.— Nantucket Island, August 20, 1891.—First arrival of American Golden Plover late this afternoon, about twenty in the flock. The next flock to appear was a dozen or fifteen on the 28th. Some were heard passing over the town on the night of the 27th. The weather since the 20th had been warm and humid with light southwest wind, with considerable fog which was very thick during the night and late afternoon, clearing up during the daytime. I drove constantly over the Plover ground, but no birds had landed. I saw two and shot one on the 29th.

August 30.—The wind was northeast at daylight and it was raining; later it backed all around the compass to northeast again, raining continuously all day, with considerable wind at times, and at others calm. Some Plover were heard whistling as they passed over the town last night and a very few landed, two or three flocks being seen the next day. August 31, I was on the Plover ground at daylight; the sky was lowering and atmosphere misty, almost rain; wind steady northeast all day. I had anticipated a landing of Plover, but was disappointed, only a few birds were seen. I saw one flock of thirty flying south on migration, high up. Quite a number passed the east side of the island tonight, but none landed. September 1, the weather was about the same as yesterday, and good for landing birds, but none to speak of came down. I saw this morning a flock of at as least one hundred, high up, flying south on migration, also saw flocks eight and thirteen, respectively, which had landed. I was out from early morning until afternoon.

From the last date there was nothing to note until Sept. 6, on which day I was on the Plover ground at daylight; the wind was southwest and there was a dense fog which had prevailed all night, good weather to land the birds; there was a rain squall at 12.30, noon, the wind backed up as far as southeast, and the fog lifted over portions of the island. I saw only four Golden Plover, two of which I shot; no birds were reported as having been seen today.

Sept. 7.—There was quite a hard local northeast rain today, and tonight at about 8.30, a number of flocks of Plover were heard whistling as they passed over the town; none landed.

Sept. 12.—I drove over the western portion of the island; I saw only seven Golden Plover, four of which I shot from my wagon. It was a calm, pleasant day with a little air from the south. One of the above birds was a Palebelly (young), the first shot this season. The stomachs of these birds I sent to New York where they were examined by Mr. Buetenmüller, the entomologist of the American Museum of Natural History, to